LIFTING THE VEIL OF THE ISLAND OF REIL = PI
whoohwangchung and **Insular Connectivity CSF NDE**

general brain info

A) PI < Posterior Insula {first cells to form in the brain in mother}
https://medical-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/island+of+Reil ^
https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/posterior-insula

1. a https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6032992/

"Island of Reil" ^ LIFTING THE VEIL OF THE ILSAND OF REIL

b. (seizures)https://pn.bmj.com/content/17/2/122

insular-onset seizures are rare and easily misdiagnosed.^

c https://jnnp.bmj.com/content/86/11/e4.155

seizures ^^insular epilepsy by discussing three cases with different auras

d auditory https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0165017303001723

e history https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/j.1365-2818.1877.tb00096.x

B) **insular cortex**
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Insular_cortex

C) Cytoarchitecture MAP OF BRAIN
http://human.brain-map.org/static/brainexplorer
https://www.cell.com/neuron/pdf/S0896-6273(15)01072-7.pdf
RESOURCES for mapping ^
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5325035/
PROBABILITY ^

[n}D{e) **Ischemic stroke** results from a sudden cessation of adequate amounts of blood reaching parts of the brain. Ischemic strokes can be divided according to territory affected or mechanism.

1 https://www.healthline.com/health/fat-embolism-syndrome#causes
2 ischaemic-stroke
3 earth air fire and water = fat embolism's
    a) https://radiopaedia.org/articles/cerebral-air-embolism?lang=us
    b) https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19826589/
        ^FES) is a serious clinical disorder occurring after trauma,
    c) https://www.bjanaesthesia.org.uk/article/S0007-0912(17)50606-6/

pdf

Gurd’s major criteria include:
- petechial rash
- respiratory distress
- mental concussion

Gurd’s minor criteria include:
- fat in the blood
- fever
- jaundice
- anemia
- fast heartbeat
- renal dysfunction

E) pain trigger

https://www.hindawi.com/journals/np/2020/2796571/
spinal cord injury^
https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0304395914003285
pain-related brain regions
https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/cns.12799
morphine conditioned place preference

F) https://www.hindawi.com/journals/np/2019/9693109/
empath abilities and dance with music enhanced

G) **Nitric Oxide - interleukin (IL)-1β, IL-6, inducible nitric oxide synthase,**
1 https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/12678336/
Selective Inhibition of Inducible Nitric Oxide (same subtance thats in CSF)
2 https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/full/10.1161/01.cir.96.6.1937
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cerebrospinal_fluid
CSF has also been seen to drain into lymphatic vessels
Water and carbon dioxide from the interstitial fluid diffuse into the epithelial cells. Within these cells, carbonic anhydrase converts the substances into bicarbonate and hydrogen ions. These are exchanged for sodium and chloride on the cell surface facing the interstitium.[3] Sodium, chloride, bicarbonate and potassium are then actively secreted into the ventricular lumen.[2][3] This creates osmotic pressure and draws water into CSF,[2] facilitated by aquaporins.[3] Chloride, with a negative charge, moves with the positively charged sodium, to maintain electroneutrality.[2] Potassium and bicarbonate are also transported out of CSF.[2] As a result, CSF contains a higher concentration of sodium and chloride than blood plasma, but less potassium, calcium and glucose and protein.[5] Choroid

plexuses also secrete growth factors, iodine,[20] vitamins B1, B12, C, folate, beta-2 microglobulin, arginine vasopressin and nitric oxide into CSF.[3] A Na-K-Cl cotransporter and Na/K ATPase found on the surface of the choroid endothelium, appears to play a role in regulating CSF secretion and composition.[3][1

H) whoohwang

1 https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26981959/

2 https://www.liebertpub.com/doi/10.1089/jmf.2009.1254

3 ingrediants https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Composition-of-Woohwangchungsimwon_tbl1_290994388

4 regeneration https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26981959/

antlers ^

5 https://www.liebertpub.com/doi/full/10.1089/rej.2015.1779

back to seizures ^

ABSTRACT : D.E.P.E small play off pepe :P

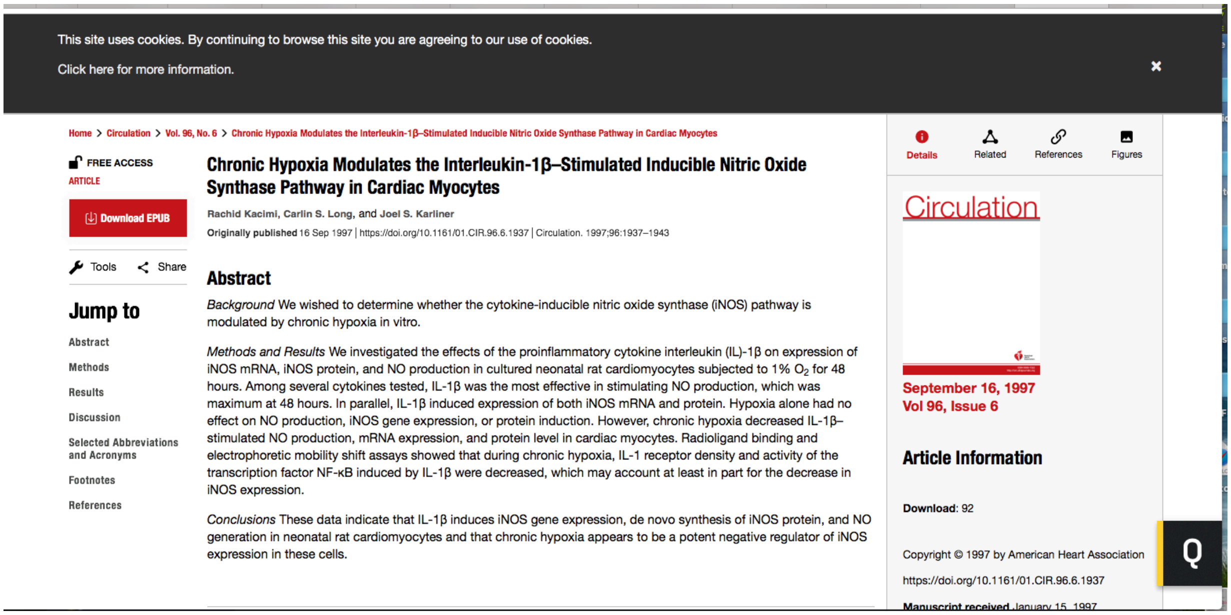
DORMANT. EMERGING . PATHWAY . EXCHANGES

PROBLEM The NDE induces a state of shock (5D) the brain electro (FIRE) chemically signals a hypoxia to occur ie. a fat embolism either Air, or Water, Inside the minerals found in the csf are the EARTH. The nitrous REACTION oxide is the boost to the various parts of the brain. Feeding them with the agents of empowerment.

SOLUTION With a genetic marker the new pathways are forced forward via a Dormant micro tubal.

RESULTS AS WE SAY IN THE PUDDING !! causing all things such as autism, Aspergers, Synesthesia, ect.

https://files.catbox.moe/r0ck8i.png


Home > Circulation > Vol. 96, No. 6 > Chronic Hypoxia Modulates the Interleukin-1β–Stimulated Inducible Nitric Oxide Synthase Pathway in Cardiac Myocytes
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Chronic Hypoxia Modulates the Interleukin-1β–Stimulated Inducible Nitric Oxide Synthase Pathway in Cardiac Myocytes

Rachid Kacimi, **Carlin S. Long**, and **Joel S. Karliner**

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Abstract

Background We wished to determine whether the cytokine-inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) pathway is modulated by chronic hypoxia in vitro.

Methods and Results We investigated the effects of the proinflammatory cytokine interleukin (IL)-1β on expression of iNOS mRNA, iNOS protein, and NO production in cultured neonatal rat cardiomyocytes subjected to 1% O_2 for 48 hours. Among several cytokines tested, IL-1β was the most effective in stimulating NO production, which was maximum at 48 hours. In parallel, IL-1β induced expression of both iNOS mRNA and protein. Hypoxia alone had no effect on NO production, iNOS gene expression, or protein induction. However, chronic hypoxia decreased IL-1β–stimulated NO production, mRNA expression, and protein level in cardiac myocytes. Radioligand binding and electrophoretic mobility shift assays showed that during chronic hypoxia, IL-1 receptor density and activity of the transcription factor NF-κB induced by IL-1β were decreased, which may account at least in part for the decrease in iNOS expression.

Conclusions These data indicate that IL-1β induces iNOS gene expression, de novo synthesis of iNOS protein, and NO generation in neonatal rat cardiomyocytes and that chronic hypoxia appears to be a potent negative regulator of iNOS expression in these cells.

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